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PREFACE



Pamphlet lately published, entitled, INSTRUCTIONS to the Right Reverend Richard Lord Bishop of St. David's,

in Defence of Religious Liberty, having met with a general approbation; (which Pamphlet was wrote in Defence of Mr. Woolston, so far as related to his being punished by the Civil Power;) And Mr. Woolston soon after publishing A Defence of his Discourses on the Mitacles of Our Saviour, against the Bishops of Loudon and

The PREFACE.

and St. David's, and his other Adversaries; I concluded it would not be unacceptable to the publick to join both Pamphlets together, in order to make a compleat Defence of Mr. Woolston's Discourses. The Reader is desired to take notice, that in this Book the Bishop of St. David's Arguments are confuted, and Mr. Woolston's Defence cleared of the Ribaldry and scandalous Expressions.





INSTRUCTIONS

Ld. Bishop of St. Davids.

To the CHRISTIAN READER,



N Excellent Prelate having pub-lish'd a Defence of Christia-A nity, begun and carried on with a professed Defence of Persecution; I could not but bestow

fome Attention on his most incomparable Dedication, as it is inscrib'd to so great a Name as the QUEEN; and not merely to her Majesty, but to the Regal Power itself, which she then exercis'd during the Absence of the

King.

The Stile of this Performance was labour'd and stiff, but I wave the Pedantry of Criticism, and shall consider his Arguments alone. These were so forc'd and unnatural, that I foon was in Pain for his Lordship's Reputation, for whom I have fo tender a Regard: I was heartily willing to fet him right, which I have accordingly done by the Turn I have given his Dedication, whereby his Lordship not only speaks Sense, but does also follow Nature.

To place this Affair in a proper Light, I have presum'd to draw a Counter-Dedication, which is likewise address'd to her most Excellent Majesty the QUEEN; and being fond of

his Lordship's Language, have exactly adher'd to it, as near as I could; whilst by changing the Terms I have afferted a very contrary Side of the Question: And thus another Miracle is wrought, which may want his Lordship's Explanation; for lo! the Bishop himself now militates in Defence of Religious Liberty.

I heartily wish his Lordship would be so good a Friend to his own Interest, as to make an honourable Option, and change his Dedication in the next Edition of his Book: I am sure that this which I have drawn for his Use, is best adapted to his Design, if he means to advance the Glory of the Christian Name, or

the Credit of the Episcopal Office.

I would not offer this worthy Prelate my humble Advice without my ablest Reasons, and therefore I shall lay before his Lordship my Thoughts on this Matter, that he may know why I am of Opinion, that his late Dedication to her Majesty is neither an Honour to the Church, nor an Advantage to his Lordship.

He calls aloud upon the Royal Authority to draw the Sword of Vengeance, when he ought to remember, that *Prayers* and *Tears* are the only Weapons of the Church, nor should his Lordship use any other against *Woolston*.

He would have that Religion to be maintain'd by Fire and Sword, which his Great Master meant to establish in Meekness and Truth, Truth, nor intended it should any ways prevail, other than by the Mercies of its Dispensation.

He comes to the QUEEN in purpled Pomp, and tells her Majesty he is a Bishop, that the Episcopal Authority may outweigh the Almighty's Ordinance, for he implores the Vengeance of the Secular Arm in the Cause of that God, who himself hath said, Vengeance is mine, and I will repay it.

And because his Lordship justly thought their Majesties had too much Discernment and true Religion to persecute Men for God's sake, therefore he implores the Royal Power to do

this Execution for its own fake.

His Lordship represents, that Government cannot subsist if Religion be taken away, because of the divine Restraints on human Hearts, which he thinks are expected in vain from Laws and Motives merely Political.

His Lordship then should inform us, how Government subsisted for the first Four Thousand Years of the World, when only the Jewish Nation had divine Restraints, and all the People of the Earth besides obey'd the higher Powers, from Laws and Motives merely Political.

If he should reply they had Restraints upon them, which they receiv'd as divine, his Lordship will then equally advance Imposture and Superstition with true and rational Religion; from whence it will follow, that the Worship of false Gods is of the same Ad-

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vantage to the Higher Powers as the Religi-

on of Jesus Christ.

Thus his Lordship would vindicate the most rational Religion in the World by those very Methods and Arguments, which are us'd to defend the most pestilent Systems upon Earth.

His Lordship would have the King his Sovereign cease to be Father of his People, that he may become Defender of the Faith, and implores him to renounce that Protection, which is equally due to the Subject, as Allegiance is due to the Crown: This he desires, to the end that his Majesty may persecute incredulous Men, and force them, against their Consent, to become Orthodox Believers.

His Lordship represents, the King's Title to the Crown is founded on the Profession of Christianity, when he knows it proceeded from the Principles of Liberty, and has himself sworn, by the Oath of Supremacy, that the King's

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is entirely independent of the Church.

His Lordship poorly answers the popular Clamour he mentions, that They who implore the Secular Arm against Insidels, are Friends of Persecution. He says indeed, that, There is a real Difference between Arguments and Bussionery, as also that licentious Invectives against the Founders of our Religion, and the Miracles which consirm the Truth of it, are no part of the Liberties of a Christian Nation.

This put me in mind of the Lord Chief Justice Jefferies, who explain'd away Magna Charta.

Charta, as this holy Prelate quibbles away the English Liberties, when he calls us a Christian Nation. For when Jefferies interpreted that part of the Great Charter, where it is faid, that no Man shall be fin'd but with a Salvo contenemento suo, he boldly declar'd the Legislature only meant Petty Amercements, for Contempts and trifling Offences, but never intended to restrain Exorbitant Fines, for Crimes, As if Liberty and Induland Misdemeanors. gence were least allow'd, where they are most wanted, and our effential Privileges always to be understood by the narrow-foul'd Explanations of that corrupt Chief Justice, or this Bishop.

I think it an Infult upon the British Nation, that any Bishop, or Churchman whatsoever, should dare to prescribe us Laws, or limit our Liberties. A proceeding like this would have incurr'd an Impeachment in former Times, and Arch-Bishop Laud was brought to the Scaffold, for Offences much less injurious to his Country. Will this Reverend Prelate set up for an Oracle of Laws, and presume by his own Authority to declare what

are Liberties in a Christian Nation.

No, there is a dernier Resoit, even from the Judgments of Westminster Hall, and the great Council of the Nation are only qualified to say what Liberties belong to the Nation; so that however terrible inferior Tribunals may shew themselves, the proudest Men that ever swell'd

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in Scarlet, have often kneel'd at the Bar of that most August Judicature, who are zealous for the Rights of the People, and will avenge their Cause on all that invade them.

The Profecution carried on against Woolston, at the earnest Application of particular
Prelates, plainly shews what Spirit they are
of, and that they have little Sincerity when
they declaim against the Free Use of Irony
and Ridicule, in Contra-distinction to the Liberty of serious Arguments.

Because the Judgment which they solicited and obtained in Westminster-Hall, is

this, viz.

" CHRISTIANITY being Part of the Com" mon Law of England, ALL Attempts to
" fubvert or overthrow Christianity must be
" punishable by Common Law, because they
" tend to overthrow the Common Law."

So that by this Judgment All Arguments against Christianity, whether ferious or ludicrous, are equally Attempts to fubvert Christianity, and consequently, to be punish'd a-

like by the Common Law.

Yet such is the Absurdity of this Affair, that the Excellent Bishop of London says in his Pastoral Letter, He is far, very far from being against serious Enquiry, which he thinks so far from tending to overthrow Christianity, that he is sincerely of Opinion, the more freely it is discussed, the more firmly it will stand.

And the Bishop before us afferts, there is a real Difference between Arguments and Buffoonery, but where is this real Difference, if he maintains the Crime and Punishment to be the same, as he actually does by promoting this Prosecution?

Observe what an essential Difference there is between the Judgment of the Law, and the Lord Bishop of London; one says, whatever denies the Truth of Christianity tends to subvert it, whilst the other maintains, and does verily believe, that the more freely it is discussed the more firmly it will stand.

Observe too the Bishop of St. David's, with his real Difference between Arguments and Buffoonery, when they are sentenced exactly alike—I am afraid, in his Lordship's Phrase,

this is only a Nominal Difference.

It is not the Punishment of Buffoonery that Men of Sense oppose, but they can never approve a Judgment, which if carried into a Precedent, must be a total Restraint upon all Religious Enquiries, and all Arguments in general on that Subject, whether the factors or grasse

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When any of my Lords the Bishops do thus declare against Persecution, whilst they are carrying on this Prosecution; or when they declare for Liberty, whilst they thus solicit such a general Restraint, all good Christians are highly concern'd, and deeply affected, as they have a due Sense of that unblemish'd Inte-

Integrity, and unviolated Sincerity, which ought even to accompany the Episcopal Character.

For Insincerity, in the solemn Declarations of Prelates, is equally heinous even with Perjury itself, committed by private Persons.

And this is humbly offer'd to the grave Con-

fideration of all my Lords the Bishops.

As the good Bishop of St. David's afferts, the Royal Title is precarious whenever the Church is in Danger, it seems as if his Lordship thought all *Unbelievers* in a *Plot*, and that *Woolston* with his Friends were a Faction to bring in the *Pretender*.

For his Lordship maintains, that Insidels, who hate Superstition, must naturally favour the Pope; and that because they declaim against all Sorts of Superstition, therefore they must approve the worst Sort, namely, the

Roman Catholick Religion.

And as he could not wholly deny his good liking of Persecution, yet to soften that terrifying Word, his Lordship will have it to be only nominal in England, whilst he allows it to be real in the Church of Rome. Thus Fire and Faggot are real Persecution, but Pillory, Fine, and Imprisonment are only nominal. Nay more, because Free-thinking Christians condemn his Lordship's Nominals, therefore he says they must necessarily savour the Realities of Popery; so that it seems they have such a special Spite to Pillory, Fine, and Imprisonment,

ment, that in his Lordship's Opinion they would rather have Fire and Faggots. This is truly his Lordship's Doctrine, who works more Miracles than he vindicates.

His Lordship would make her Majesty's Learning to preside in the Debate between his Lordship and Woolston, tho' the Royal Authority is implored to pre-judge the Controversy, which is an Insult to her high Understanding, and a Mockery of her illustrious Person; for he asks that Judgment from her Knowledge, which is before-hand awarded by her Power.

He commends her Care in informing the Minds of a numerous Royal Progeny; yet still this will not do his Lordship's Business, unless the enforces her Example by her Authority; and if she does not comply with his Demand, this Embassador extraordinary of Heaven threatens the Queen and Kingdoms with no less than the awful Judgments of an angry God.

On the whole, he feems to advance, that Superstition and Persecution ought to be the Appendages of a Crown, as they are the Labels of a Mitre.

And having in the Beginning exhorted the QUEEN to Persecution, for the King's Sake, and her own Sake; fo last of all, and in the Conclusion, he exhorts her to the same Proceedings for God's Sake, and her Soul's Sake. He promises her Majesty (by what Authority I know not) that if she observes his Directions, she shall

shall have distinguished Rewards, and peculiar Blessings from the hands of a bountiful God, whose Decrees are pronounced, and whose Favours dispensed absolutely and determinately by this very Reverend Prelate.

Such being the Nature and Tendency of his Dedication, I trust his Lordship will have Reason to expunge it, and instead thereof to offer

up mine to her Majesty.

The QUEEN must undoubtedly relish his Doctrine very ill, if we consider her frequent and pious Interpositions at Foreign Courts in behalf of unbappy Men, distressed for their Religious Opinions. And certainly those Princes, with whom she prevents Persecution abroad, would think it very extraordinary her Majesty should approve Persecution at home; in which case, very probably they might justify their own Proceedings by her Majesty's Example.

The Crown has also very lately established a noble Foundation at Bermudas, for the Propagation of the Gospel; and if Tyranny must maintain it here, what can advance it there? for the Indians will never be so stupid as to abandon human Feeling, when they judge of Divine Revelation; and their present Condition is a much more eligible State, than Conversion on any such Terms, for all Men had better be Savages than Slaves; and whilst Christianity, by the Cruelties of wicked Men, is against Liberty and Happiness, it has but a poor Recommendation to Favour and Esteem.

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Besides, if his Lordship's Doctrine be allowed, their Majesties had better have erected a Court of Inquisition than a College of Learning at Bermudas; because if every Man by Law ought to believe, what Necessity have they for Doctors to convert him? since it is absurd to persuade Men to receive what they must be punished for if they reject, and undoubtedly Hanging is the shortest way with Dissenters.

But not to forget my very good Lord the

Bishop.

Every one allows, his Lordship had secular Views, as well as spiritual Advantages, when he labour'd for the Service of the Church.

And why should not I have the same, when

I labour for the Service of his Lordship?

I do therefore, in sure and certain hopes that his Lordship will be very soon created Archbishop of *Dublin*, put in my Claim to be Dean of St. *Patrick's*, upon the first Vacancy that happens.

For I am truly of Opinion, that I have as much Right to succeed the merry Doctor Swift, as his Lordship to succeed the learned Dr.

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So that it is plain, that our abilities bear a due

Proportion to our expected Preferments.

And thus recommending it to their Confideration, who serve at the altars of the God of Peace, I present them with this Dedication and Counter-project, fairly set in Opposition, Paragraph by paragraph.

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TO THE

QUEEN-REGENT.

MADAM,



Most bumbly beg your Majesty's Acceptance of the following Vindication of the Miracles of our blessed Saviour, which I now put under your Patronage, not merely as a Christian, but as a Bishop

of the Church of England, with an Heart entirely devoted to the Honour of our common Lord and Master Jesus Christ, and to the King's and your Majesty's Service: For what is now presented to your Royal View, is an Apologetical Defence of our holy Religion, against one of the most virulent Libels on it, by an Apostate Clergyman, that has appear'd in any Christian Country, and in Comparison of which, other Insidels have acted a modest Part.

Indeed



To THE

QUEEN-CONSORT.

MADAM,



Most humbly beg your Majesty's Acceptance of the following Vindication of the Liberties of our happy Constitution, which I now put under your Patronage,

not merely as an Advocate, but as a free-born Subject of that Crown you adorn, with an Heart entirely devoted to the Honour of our common Country and People, the British Nation, and to the King's and your Majesty's Service: For what is now presented to your Royal View, is an Apologetical Defence of our unvaluable Liberties, against one of the most Virulent Libels on it, by an —— Prelate, that has appear'd in any free Constitution, and in Comparison of which, other Persecutors have acted a charitable Part.

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Indeed.

Indeed a more proper Occasion cannot possibly happen in any Nation, where Christianity is established by human Laws, to invigorate the Zeal of the Magistrate, in putting those Laws in Execution against so flagrant a Sort of Profaneness, that tramples with such Indignity on the Grounds of the Christian Faith, and to convince the World, that the Minister of that God, who is so highly affronted, bears not the Sword in vain.

And certainly the Higher Powers have great Reason to exert their Authority, since it is no less evident from constant Experience, than from the Nature of the Thing, that Religion is the firmest Support of Government, as it lays those Restraints on the Hearts of Men, which in vain are expected from Laws and Motives merely political. And more especially does the Obedience, requir'd by Christianity to the Laws and Constitutions of every Country, take an entire Possession of the Consciences of Subjects, not only under the Penalties of buman Laws, but the much stronger Impressions of a future Sentence, that has a strict Connexion with Eternity, to be decisively pronounc'd by the King of Kings.

Indeed a more proper Occasion cannot possibly happen in any Nation where Liberty is established by common Laws, to invigorate the Zeal of the Magistrate, in putting those Laws in execution against so flagrant a fort of Persecution, that tramples with such Indignity on the Grounds of the British Constitution, and to convince the World, that the Guardian of those Rights, which are so boldly invaded, bears not the Sword in vain.

And certainly the Higher Powers have great Reason to exert their Authority, since it is no less evident from constant Experience, than from the Nature of the Thing, that Liberty is the firmest Support of Religion, as it obtains that Affent from the Minds of Men, which in vain is expected from Laws and Motives merely Tyrannical. And more especially does the Obedience, requir'd by Christianity to the Laws and Constitutions of every Country, take an entire Possession of the Consciences of Subjects, when the Christian Religion is truly believed and rightly understood, which never can be done, without unlimited Freedom of Enquiry, fince whatever is restrain'd, can never be debated; and that which must not be examin'd, is not to be understood; so that all the Higher Powers, who expect a due Obedience from divine Restraints, must convince the People, that fuch Restraints are divine, or they cannot expect to be duly obey'd.

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As therefore they that labour so industriously to root out all Sense of Virtue and Religion among us, do by unavoidable Confequences sap the Foundation of all Government, so they who are thus warmly engaged in Jubverting the Christian Religion, most happily established by Law in these Kingdoms, and are so very active in propagating Infidelity, do in the last Resort not only infult the Royal Title of Defender of the Faith, but undermine the undoubted Right of his Majesty and his Royal Family to the Crown of these Realms, as it is founded on the Profession of Christianity reform'd, and now legally settled among us. Therefore Persons of that Character, may well be consider'd as equally false to the Author of our Faith, and to the present Government; for nothing is more demonstrable than that those Adversaries of the Christian Religion, who are now so busily employ'd in infusing Doubts into some weak Minds, in giving an Indifference and Coldness to other well-meaning Persons, and in making others that are viciously inclin'd actual Proselytes to Infidelity, are pursuing such Methods as have a natural Tendency to introduce Confusion, and thereby betray us into POPERY, which is a Complication of Errors; the Profession of which is no less inconsistent with his Majesty's most rightful Title to the Crown, than with our Established Religion. And therefore, in a just Sense of that Allegiance which is due to the King, and for the Security of your Majesties,

As therefore, they that labour so industriously to root out all Sense of Liberty and Virtue among us, do by unavoidable Consequence sap the Foundation of true Religion, and thereby remove the only divine Restraints, which are laid on the Hearts of Men, in subjection to temporal Government; fo they, who are thus warmly engag'd in subverting the British Constitution, most happily establish'd by Laws and Oaths subscrib'd by King and People, and who are so very active in propagating Persecution, do in the last Resort, not only insult the Royal Title of Father of the People, but undermine the undoubted Right of his Majefty, and his Royal Family to the Crown of these Realms, as it is founded on the Principles of LIBERTY, restor'd by the happy Revolution, and now legally fettled among us. Therefore Persons of that Character may well be confider'd as equally false to the Author of our Faith, and to the present Government. For nothing is more demonstrable, than that those Adversaries of the British Constitution, who are now fo bufily employ'd in infufing Doubts into some weak Minds, in giving an Indifference and Coldness to other well-meaning Perfons, and in making others, that are tyrannically inclin'd, actual Proselytes to Arbitrary Power, are pursuing such Methods as have a natural Tendency to introduce Slavery, and thereby betray us into POPERY, which is a Complication of Errors; the Profession of which

jesties, and the Royal Family, and thereby of the Publick itself, as well as out of a deep Concern for the Honour and Preservation of our most holy Faith, the ensuing Treatise is now offer'd, under your Majesty's Protection, to the View of the Publick; which I wish were as worthy of your Royal Favour, with Regard to the Management of the Controversy, as it is to the Subject itself; a Controversy of that Importance, as to determine, whether the Christian Religion stands upon a sirm and rational, or a Chimerical and Enthusiastical Foundation; a Controversy that affects our All, our present Tranquility, and our Prospect of Immortality.

It may reasonably be hoped, that the Publication of this, and other Discourses of the like Nature, may, besides putting a Stop to the Progress of Infidelity, contribute likewise to the silencing of that groundless Calumny, which has been cast on those who implore the Magistrates Assistance in the Execution of Laws against Blasphemy and Profaneness, namely, that such Persons are Friends to Persecution; for they are so far from distrusting their Arguments offer'd for Christianity, that they are ready to consider any Objections propos'd with Decency, or indeed with Indecency, in the present Instance

which is no less inconsistent with his Majesty's most rightful Title to the Crown, than with our established Liberties. And therefore, in a just Sense of that Allegiance which is due to the King, and for the Security of your Majesties, and the Royal Family, and thereby of the Publick itself, as well as out of a deep Concern for the Honour and Preservation of our most happy Constitution, the ensuing Treatise is now offer'd, under your Majesty's Protection, to the View of the Publick; which I wish were as worthy of your Royal Favour, with regard to the Management of the Controverly, as it is worthy of that Favour, with Regard to the subject itself; a Controversy of that Importance, as to determine, whether the British Constitution stands upon a Firm and Real, or a Chimerical and Nominal Foundation; a Controversy that affects our ALL, our present Tranquility, and our latest Posterity.

It may reasonably be hoped, that the Publication of this, and other Discourses of the like Nature, may besides the putting a stop to the Progress of Persecution, contribute likewise to the silencing of that sensels Outcry, eccho'd by those who implore the Magistrates Assistance in the Execution of Laws against Liberty and Enquiry, namely, that such Persons at the very same Time are Friends to Freedom. For, Madam, they are so far from trusting in their Arguments offer'd for Christi-

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stance. But they cannot be induced to think, that there is no real Difference between Arguments and Buffoonery, or that licentious Invectives against the Founder of our Religion, and a professed Ridicule of those Miracles that confirm the Truth of it, are any part of the Liberties of a Christian Nation, or are the only Libels that are not cognizable by a Christian Magistracy*. In fuch Circumstances the Clamour of a Nominal Persecution can only be rais'd by those, who in Consequence of their own Infidelity, and their wicked Diligence in spreading that Infection, are bringing in upon us the real Perfecutions of the Church of Rome, who likewife, whilst they rail so plentifully at the most rational Religion in the World as Superstition, give great Advantages towards restoring the insupportable Superstitions of that Communion. These are Persons indeed that appear in Favour of unbounded Liberty, but God grant it may not terminate in absolute Slavery. And it is certain that cannot be a Legal Liberty, which is so inconsistent with the Reverence due to our Laws, and the just Authority of our prefent Government.

Whilst the King is adjusting abroad the Rights of Europe, and the prepar'd for War, is establishing the Peace of his Kingdoms, your Majesty will vouchsafe in any vacant Intervals, to re-

^{*} For a full Answer to this Paragraph, see the Introduction. lieve

anity, that even when they offer them, they endeavour effectually to deter all Men from answering them, whilft they implore the Civil Magistrate to sheath the Sword of Vengeance in the Heart of Religious Liberty, and make it equally terrible to propose Objections with Decency, as with Indecency, since they take the Judgment into their own Hands, of whatever is decent or indecent, and contend for Laws that will punish whatever they condemn. In such Circumstances the Knavery and Nonsence of a Nominal Persecution, can only be devised by those, who in Consequence of their own Cruelty, and their wicked Diligence in spreading that Infection, are bringing in upon us, the real Persecutions of the Church of Rome; who likewise, whilst they do frequently advance SUPERSTI-TION, as the most rational Religion in the World, give great Advantages towards restoring the insupportable Superstitions of that Communion. These are Persons indeed that appear in favour of Arbitrary Power, but God grant they may not establish Absolute Slavery; and it is certain, that cannot be a Legal Power, which is so inconsistent with the Reverence due to our Rights, and the just Liberty of our present Constitution.

Whilst the King is Adjusting the Rights of Europe, and, cautious of incurring an expensive War, is establishing the Peace of his Kingdoms, your Majesty will veachsafe.

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lieve your sollicitous Cares for the Publick with the present Dispute, and to preside as Arbitress in it; for which you are so well qualified by your uncommon Attainments in Religion and Learning: I leave to others the Celebration of your Political Virtues, your Application to Publick Affairs, and your Sagacity in the Conduct of them, during his Majesty's Absence. But I shall, more agreeably to my Function, recommend to a degenerate Age, your Majesty's great Example of Conjugal Fidelity and Affection, and of a zealous Care to form the Minds of a numerous Royal Progeny to such a Sense of Virtue and Religion, as may render them the Ornaments and Blessings of the coming Age.

And that so excellent an Example may have the more diffusive Influence, your Majesty's Authority will justly contribute to enforce it, by stemming that Torrent of Vice and Profaneness, which is broke in upon us, and threatens as with the Judgments of God, Subversion of all that is dear and valuable to us. But God has rais'd up Constantines and Theodosius's for the Benefit and Security of his Church, so has the appointed Helena's and Eudocia's to be Nurfing

with affiduous Care, to advance the Liberties of Britain, to stand as the divine Palladium of our happy Constitution, and preserve the Bulwarks of our Happiness, that the Beast of Persecution, big with Ruin and Confusion, may never enter our Walls, nor Fire and Sword lay waste our Provinces. For this, your Majesty is happily qualify'd, by your high Station, and prevailing Influence in the Court of our August Monarch. I leave to others the Celebration of your numerous Virtues, your Application to publick Affairs, and your Sagacity in the Conduct of them. But I shall, more agreeably to my Character, recommend to an arbitrary, overbearing Clergy, your Majesty's great Example, and zealous Care in forming the Minds of an illustrious Royal Progeny to fuch a fense of Liberty and Virtue, as by their powerful Protection of unfetter'd Truth, and princely Encouragement of generous Freedom, may render them the Ornaments and Bleffings of the coming Age.

And that so Excellent an Example may have the more diffusive Influence, your Majesty's Authority will justly contribute to enforce it, by stemming that Torrent of Error and Persecution which is broke in upon us, and threatens us with the utter Subversion of All that is Dear and Valuable to us. But as God has raised up Princes and Hero's, for the Benefit and Security of Civil Liberty among us, so has He appointed them Queens

sing Mothers of it, and thereby to become Infiruments of his Glory. And indeed the learned Empress, now last mention'd, had the pecuhiar Honour of adorning, with her own Royal Pen, those Miracles of our Lord that are now reviled by Insidels; a Work, in which even yet she shines with an immortal Lustre.

And as your Majesty has been advanc'd, by the good Providence of God, to your present Royal Station, for the Preservation both of our Church and State, so are you prefectly apprized, that the Opportunities afforded by that Station, of more eminently promoting the Glory of God, and

and Conforts, to be the Nurfing Mothers of Religious Freedom; and even our own illustrious Queen Elizabeth had the peculiar Honour of establishing, with her Royal Hand, those Rights of our Country, which are now reviled by Ecclesiasticks; a Work wherein she will ever shine with an immortal Lustre.

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And as your Majesty greatly despis'd, and nobly rejected an Imperial Crown itself, when Superstition and Persecution were the fatal Appendages of that Dignity, so have you been advanced to your present Royal Station, by the good Providence of God, in Concurrence with the generous Desires of a brave People, who Elected the House of Hanover from all the Princes of the Continent, as best of all qualified to make this Island happy, and preserve the Rights of Britain, both Sacred and Civil.

In this your high exalted Station Your Majesty has no such Conditions annex'd to your Power, nor is your Majesty compell'd to do the low Drudgery of lazy Ecclesiasticks, or to connive at the vile Iniquities of a corrupt Clergy.

This, Madam, is the happy Lotaffign'd you, wherein you are perfectly appriz'd, that your ample Opportunities of eminently promoting the Happiness of Mankind, are the noblest Advantages of secular Greatness; in protecting Truth, and making it safe to be spoken, in

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and the Good of the Publick, are the noblest Advantages of Secular Greatness, since, bowever elevated it may be, it is otherwise of a transient and short Duration. But the true Use of these high Advantages extends to a future State, wherein they will be principally distinguish'd, who have themselves arriv'd at confirm'd Habits of Virtue and Piety, and have kept up a just Sense of them in others; who have supported, by their own bright Examples, and well-employ'd Authority, the declining Interests of Religion, and have vindicated with an boly Zeal the Honour of their Supreme Lord, from the Affronts of wicked and incredulous Men. These are the real and lasting Ornaments of an exalted Station. These alone are the Appendages of Power that deserve to be envied, and these are the only Attendants on the Great into a better World, and that will entitle them there to peculiar Rewards, from the Hands of a bountis ful God.

maintaining Liberty, and making it dangerous to evade it, you will obtain the Praises, and the Bleffings of a happy, envied People, whose generous Affections you will infinitely prize, beyond the defigning Flatterers, and fulsom Adulations of Spiritual Sycophants. But the true use of these high Advantages extends to a Future State, in which they will be principally distinguish'd, according to the eternal Principles of Right, and the undeniable Propositions of true Religion, who have themselves arriv'd at confirm'd Habits of Liberty and Virtue, and have kept up a just Sense of them in others; who have supported, by their own bright Examples, and well-employ'd Authority, the declining Freedom of an ancient Constitution, and have vindicated with a noble Zeal the Honour of a great People, from the Affronts of wicked and arbitrary Churchmen. These are the Real and Lasting Ornaments of an Exalted Station, when it becomes the ASYLUM of persecuted Truth, and Showers down Blessings on a free People. These alone are the Appendages of Power, that truly deserve to be valued, as nothing else but Truth and Liberty can promote the Happiness of Men; and these are the only Attendants on the Great into a better World, where it is their Title to Glory, that they have advanc'd the Felicity of this; and where none can expect the Bounties of a righteous God, who have not been just to the natural Liberties And that your Majesty may not only very long enjoy all the Blessings of this World, and particularly that which arises from the Consciousness and Satisfaction of having contributed to the Reformation of a corrupt and dissolute Age, but may be crowned with a distinguished Glory, upon the final Approbation of the great Judge of all, is the servent Prayer of,

MADAM.

Your Majesty's

most Dutiful and

most Faithful Servant,

Richard St. Davids.



of Men. And that your Majesty may not only very long enjoy all the Blessings of this World, and that which particularly arises from the Consciousness and Satisfaction of having contributed to the Reformation of corrupt and dissolute Clergymen, but may be crown'd with the final Approbation of the Great Judge of Truth, who created Liberty before he reveal'd Christianity, and never intended the Religion of his Son should leave the Rights of Mankind, in a worse Condition than it found them.

This, MADAM,

is the fervent Prayer of

Your Majesty's most Dutiful,

and most Faithful Servant.





POSTSCRIPT.

A S I have affifted the Reverend Prelate in his Dedication, I have also a Desire to help his Lordship in part of his Presace; and whereas

he concludes it in this Manner, viz.

I will assure Mr.W. I can easily bear all those Reproaches, that are or shall be thrown on me for the Name of Christ, and count it the truest Honour now, and doubt not it will be the greatest Happiness hereafter to suffer Obloquy, and to be loaded with Calumny for the Sake of his Gospel; in the Defence of which, as I have taken up my Pen, so I trust I shall always be ready to lay down my Life.

Now by his Lordship's good Leave and Favour, I think it ought to speak more Truth, and then

it will stand thus, viz.

Iwill assure Mr. W. I can easily bear all those Reproaches, that are or shall be thrown on me for the Metropolis of Dublin; and count it the truest Honour now, and doubt not it will be the greatest Happiness bereafter to suffer Obloquy, and a Load of Calumny for the Sake of so good an Archbishoprick; in Pretension to which, as I have taken up my Pen, so I trust I shall always be ready to lay down my immediate Diocese.

N. B. The Apologetical Defence of Liberty, which is a large Treatise, and just finished, shall very soon be published: As also A Critical Examination of the Vindication of the Miracles, which last is not only intended to expose the Vindicator, but to do them ample Justice against Insidels and Apostates.



A COMPLEAT

DEFENCE

OF

Mr. Woolston's Discourses.

T last, one Volume of Bishop Smalbroke's mountainous Work, that the Press has been so long pregnant with, is brought forth: And I don't doubt, but it answers the

Expectations of the Clergy, who will extol it to the Skies, and applaud it to the Populace, as an absolute Confutation of my Discourses on the Miracles of our Saviour; but I would advise them, if it be not too late, not to be too profuse in their Commendations of it, for fear it should occasion them to blush for their want of Judgment.

I had conceived a great Opinion of this Birshop's Learning and Abilities, and was so apprehensive of his Acuteness, that nothing, but a thorough Perswasion of the Goodness of my Cause, and of my Power to defend it, could have kept me from Flight before him. But upon my perusing the first Part of his Vindication lately published, and finding his Arguments therein to fall short of my Expectations, I shall stand my Ground against him, and the rest of my Adversaries, whether Divines or Laymen.

Many other little Whifflers in Divinity have before attack'd me with their Squibs and Squirts from the Press, but I despised them all, as unworthy of my particular Regard and Notice, reserving myself for Desence against this Bishop's grand Assault; when, by the by, I might have an Opportunity to animadvert on one or other of them.

The Bishop of St. David's acts a most glorious Part: He comes not behind me like other Cowards, to give me a secret Knock on the Pate, but like a couragious Champion, looks me in the Face, and admonishes me to stand upon my Guard. This is bravely done in him! And I have no Fault to find, but that he is providing himself with Seconds in the Controversy, I mean the Civil Powers, and calling upon them to destroy me, before the

Battle is well begun, and whether he gets the better of me or not. This last Particular in-

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deed is not fairly nor honourably done of the Bishop, and I have Reason to complain of it. Tho' I think myself equal, if not superior in the Dispute, to any of our Bishops, yet I am not a Match for the King's Power. If the Bishop will yield to a fair Combat, and desire the Civil Authority to stand by, and see fair Play between us, I will engage with him upon any Terms. But to make the Civil Powers Parties in our Quarrel, and to bespeak them, right or wrong, to favour his Side, is intolerable, and what we spiritual Gladiators ought to abhor and detest.

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I liked the Bishop, when he proposed to the Queen to be Arbitress of our Controversy; and the first Opportunity I have of waiting on her Majesty, I will join my Requests to her to accept of the Trouble and Office. After her Majesty has six'd the Terms of Disputation, and thought of a proper Reward for the Victor, or a Punishment for the Conquer'd, then will we proceed, and either dispute the Matter from the Press, or scold it out, as her Majesty shall think most fitting.

But the Bishop's Proposal here, and Compliment on the Queen, is but the Copy of his Countenance. He'll submit to no Arbitration: No, no, he's for having the Civil Powers to be immediate Executioners (without further hearing what I have to say for myself) of his Wrath and Vengeance upon me. He's for having them to take it for granted, that he has

proved

proved me an Infidel and Blasphemer, and would have them to inflict some exemplary Punishment upon me, so as to incapacitate me for ever writing more. Wherefore if he believes, and others know that I am absolutely confuted, then there's an End of the Controversy, the Danger of my blasphemous Books is over; and why should I undergo any Punishment, which would move the Compassion of many, and give a greater Reputation to my Writings than they do deserve? But it's plain he dares not trust to his own Consutation of me, and therefore he calls upon the Civil

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Magistrate for his Help to prevent it.

After that the Bishop of London had publish'd his Pastoral Letter, and it was reported that the Bishop of St. David's was preparing a strenuous Vindication of the literal Story of our Saviour's Miracles, I concluded that the Profecution would immediately be drop'd, and that the Clergy were betaking themselves to that Christian, rational and philosophical Course of Confutation, and would no longer make use of Persecution; but I soon found myself mistaken, which confirms my Opinion, that our Clergy (for all their preaching up Liberty with as much Force and Strength of Reason as any Men, and for all their Invitations to Infidels, to fay and print their worst against Christianity) will by no means, if they can hinder it, fuffer any Attacks to be made upon their Religion, nor cease their Importunities and d

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and Sollicitations of the Civil Magistrate to Prosecution.

Mr. Atkinson, a little Writer against me, says, " If the Civil Magistrate thinks it his Duty to " chaftife me for my Sin and Folly, I am to " blame myself, and not the Clergy, till I can re prove the Zeal of our Christian Government " to be excited by the malign Influence of " the Glergy." Mr. Atkinson is thus far certainly in the right on't, that, strictly speaking, the Clergy are not my Profecutors, but the King; but whether Mr. Atkinson could be so ignorant, as not to know the Clergy were the . grand Instigators to Prosecution, let others judge. Mr. Atkinson acts the part of the Popish Clergy in France, upon the Revocation of the Edict of Nants. After that the King, upon the urgent Importunities of the Clergy, had refolved to revoke that Edict, the Clergy were for excusing themselves to the Protestants, and laying the Blame only on the King, faying, The King was bent and resolv'd on't, and they could not help it; which was fuch Jesuitical prevarication in the Pepish Clergy, that the Protestants could not forbear roguing them for it.

I will here use no Arguments for Liberty of Debate, which Subject has already been copiously handled, and wants nothing that I can add unto it. Wherefore I will enter into the Body of the Bishop's Book, (the incomparable Dedication of which has already been exami-

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ned into by a late Author, whose Writings are

prefixed to this Discourse.)

The Bishop knows by my other Writings, that I am certainly a Christian, and a true Believer of the Religion of Christ, though I may have some different Conceptions from other Men about it. It has been my good Luck before, not only to publish more Treatises purposely and professedly in Defence of Christianity, than any Bishop in England; but some of them are of fuch a Nature, as it's impossible for a Man to write without being a Christian, and impossible for him to depart from the principles of them. This is my good Fortune and Happiness at this Juncture. The Bishop has perused, I see, some of my other Writings, and particularly, my Old Apology for the Truth of Christianity revived; and to his Praise, as well as my Comfort be it spoken, he apprehends and rightly relishes it. If the Bishop has Ingenuity equal to his penetration into that Book, he must own and confess to the World, that I was then, and am still a Christian, a Man of fix'd and unalterable principles from that Day to this.

The Bishop would be thought in his Preface to enumerate all my Writings; but there are three others, whether wilfully or negligently omitted by him, I know not, that are direct Defences of the Truth of Christianity; and there is not a learned Clergyman in England (I humbly presume to say it) who can read them,

and

and not applaud them, If the Bishop will be pleas'd to read one of them, viz. The Defence of the Miracle of the Thundering Legion, and fay it from his Heart, that I might write that Book, and believe the Ecclefiastical Story of that Miracle, and yet be no Christian, then I will yield to his Accusation against me for In-

fidelity.

It is not because I am an Infidel, that the Clergy so exclaim against me and my Discourses, but because, as a Christian, I have particular Defigns in View, which, if I can compass, will tend to their Dishonour, and the Ruin of their Interests. The Designs that, for the Truth of Religion, and Good of Mankind, I have in view, and which, maugre all Opposition, Terrors, and Sufferings, I will pursue to the utmost of my Power, are these three.

1. To restore the Allegorical Interpretation of the Old and New Testament, that is call'd, fay the Fathers, the sublime Mountain of Vifion, on which we shall contemplate the Wisdom and Beauty of the Providence of GoD; and behold the glorious Transfiguration of Je-Jus with Moses and Elias, that is, the Harmony between the Gospel and the Law and the Prophets, agreeably to Jesus's typical Transfiguration.

2. The Second Defign which, as a Christian, I have in View, and which occasionally I write for, is an universal and unbounded Toleration of Religion, without any Restrictions or Imposi-

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positions on Mens Consciences; for which Design the Clergy will hate and defame me, and, it possible, make an Insidel of me, as well as for the former.

3. And the third Design I have in View is the Abolition of an hired and established Priesthood. And for this, if for nothing else, I am sure to be prosecuted with Hatred and Violence, and loaded with the Calumnies and Reproaches

of Infidelity and Blasphemy.

Why should not the Clergy of the Church of England be turn'd to Grass, and be made to seek their Fortune among the People, as well as Preachers of other Denominations? Where's the Sense and Reason of imposing parochial Priests upon the People to take care of their Souls, more than parochial Lawyers to look to their Estates, or parochial Physicians to attend their Bodies? In secular Affairs every Man chooses the Artist and Mechanick that he likes best; so much more ought he in Spirituals, in as much as the Welfare of the Soul is of greater Importance than that of the Body or Estate.

I have promised the World what, by the Assistance of God, and the Leave of the Government, shall be published, a Discourse on the Mischies and Inconveniencies of an Hired

and Established Priesthood.

The Clergy are forwarn'd of my Design to publish such a Discourse, and this is the secret Reason, whatever openly they may pretend, of their Accusations against me for Blasphemy and Insi-

Infidelity. Their Zeal and Industry will be never wanting to prevent the Publication of this Discourse; neither need I doubt of Persecution, if they can excite the Government to

it, to that End.

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In my first Discourse on Miracles, I happen'd to treat on that of our Saviour's driving the Buyers and Sellers out of the Temple; which, upon the Authority of the Fathers, I shew'd to be a Figure of his future Ejection of Bishops, Priests, and Deacons out of his Church, for making Merchandise of the Gospel. I beg'd of the Bishop before-hand not to meddle with that Miracle, because it was a hot one, and would burn his Fingers. But for all my Caution his Lordship has ventured upon it, and has really touch'd and handled it, as if it was a burning Coal. He takes it up, and as foon drops it again to blow his Fingers; then endeavours to throw a little Water on this and that Part of it, to cool it, but all would not do. The most fiery Part of it, viz. that of its being a Type of our Saviour's future Ejection of mercenary Preachers out of the Church, he has not, I may fay it, at all touch'd, except by calling it my allegorical Investive against the Maintenance of the Clergy.

Now upon all this, whether the Bishop, modestly speaking, has not been unjust, uncharitable, and infincere, to represent me as an Infidel, I appeal to all learned and ingenuous Gentlemen. I am a Christian, though not up-

on the literal Scheme, yet upon the allegorical one.

If Origen's and St. Augustin's Testimony on my Behalf may be admitted, I am yet more. truly a Christian and Disciple of the Holy Je-Origen fays, 'That the Perfection of · Christianity confists in a mystical Interpre-' tation of the Old and New Testament, of the Historical, as well as other Parts of it." And St. Augustin fays, ' That they who at-' tain to the Understanding of the spiritual Sig-' nification of our Saviour's Miracles, are the best Doctors in his School." The Bishop understands this Argument as well as any Man, and therefore I can't help laying to his Charge a wilful and malicious Slander, to call and account me an Infidel in his Dedication, on purpose to incense the Government against me at this Juncture.

The Bishop calumniates us Infidels (for against his Conscience, whether I will or not, he will have me to be one of them) not only for being Enemies to Government in general, which he will have us to advance Principles destructive of; but infinuates and afferts that we are disaffected to the particular and present Government of these Kingdoms. This is all such manifest Slander, that I can't but think the Bishop mad with Rage and Indignation when he wrote it. I dare say the Queen, who is sirmly attach'd to the Interests of the Christian and Protestant Religion, did, when

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The read the Bishop's Dedication, almost greive for him, and pity him for his Weakness. From none of the Writings or Practice of II fidels, much less of myself, could the Bishop gather any of his Surmises. The Government, fince the Succession of the illustrious House of Hanover, has been twice attempted to be disturbed, and both times by profess'd Christians. The Rebellion at Preston consisted of Papists and High-Churchmen, and tho' there were but few Clergymen in Arms, yet they were join'd with the Prayers and Wishes of many Thoufands of the Clergy. Bishop Atterbury's Plot too confisted of rebellious Christians, without the least Intermixture of us Infidels, who are the more zealously affected to the Government, because of the Danger it is sometimes in from the High-Church Clergy. Away then with the Bishop's Slander, and let us laugh at, and deride it.

Another Misrepresentation, more absurd than the former, that the Bishop has made of us Insidels, is, that we are making Way for Popery and Slavery: Who in his Wits could write such Stuff? And who without Impatience can read it? If there be no more danger of Popery, Slavery, Superstition, Tyranny, and real Persecution from our Clergy, than from us Insidels, the Nation is safe. Insidels find too much Inconvenience in the Power, Crast, and Follies of a Protestant Clergy, to make Way for Popery; which, as the Bishop rightly says,

fays, is a Complication of Errors. There are, what the Bishop should have thought of, many Protestant Priests for an Accommodation with the Church of Rome; and if I mistake not, upon very easy Terms. But Insidels are irreconcilable Enemies to the Church of Rome, and so far from Wishes and Endeavours to restore Popery, that it is mere Nonsense to charge them with either direct or consequential Designs so to enslave Mankind.

But the Bishop says, that we Insidels (for I am one it seems) labour industriously to root out all Sense of Virtue and Religion among us. This is sad indeed, if true; and very bad Menshould we be, and deserving of the worst

Punishment. But this wants Proof.

One would think, by the Bishop's Infinuation, that none but good People were of his Christian Faith; and that all Infidels were prosligate Sinners; but he knows better, and what's more, he should have been more ingenuous than to charge Infidels with Labours to root out all Sense of Virtue and Religion amongst Men. I heard a wild Spark say, that he could be as grave as any Bishop whatever, if he was but as well paid for it. Whether he believ'd the Bishops would have been as loose as himself, but for their Hire, I can't tell.

What a pother is here of the Danger and Mischief of Insidelity to Church and State? Do but take away the Cause of Insidelity,

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and the Effect ceases. And what is the Cause of Infidelity? Why, what Origen predicted, I experience to be true, that the Ministry of the Letter is the Cause of it.

I have not here room to make a compleat Dissection of the Bishop's Work, and to display its Insufficiency, in answer to my Design in this first Part of my Desence to do it. But however, I will spare a Place here for a short Character and Representation of his Persormance, which take as follows.

'The Bishop's sole Aim and Design is to vindicate the literal Story of our Saviour's

' Miracles, against my Objections to it. And to this Purpose he Reasons with me, where

' he can, about the Sense of this and that

'Citation out of the Fathers; and after he has

' forc'd another Sense on it, than the Words

' do naturally bear, then he blames me for a

'Misrepresentation. And where he meets a 'Testimony out of the Fathers, which he

' can't strain to his Purpose, he silently passes

' by it; tho' he would have his Readers to

' believe he has vindicated the litteral Story

' against my Discourses, and shewn that the

' Fathers were all on his Side.

'He complains of my Mutilations of the Fathers, and of making too curt Citations out of them; which is true, but more to my own Disadvantage than to his. But, what is Matter of Triumph to the Bishop, is, that I have quoted spurious Works of the G 'Fathers

Fathers for genuine ones. And here he takes

great Pains, to prove that this and that Book

' does not belong to the Author under whose

' Name I cite it; and then has a Fling at me in

' Criticism. But can the Bishop think, I did

' not know when I quoted a spurious Work?

Supposing the Book I quoted do not belong

' to the reputed Author, but to some other

' Writer, what's that to the Question between

' us? The Citation is no less the Testimony of

Antiquity, and it's no matter whose Name

it bears.

' Again, where my Arguments against the Letter feem to the Bishop to be weak and

' inconclusive; there, to do him Justice, he

' handfomely turns upon me with his Reafoning;

' and admonishes me of my Spitefulness against

' the Letter, or I would never use such a

' flight Argument. But where I bear hard

' upon the Letter, and the Jest is not to be

' digested, there, he makes an Out-cry of

' Buffoonery, Blasphemy, and Infidelity.

' I am repeatedly charg'd by the Bishop ' with Infidelity, for writing against the Let-' ter, tho' I am as grave as a Judge at the ' allegorical Interpretation; and he can't ' but know that Infidelity and Alegorism are incompatible in the same Person. To prove

me an Infidel, he should have shewn that

I meant to pour Contempt upon the alle-

gorical, as well as literal Sense of our Saviour's

' Miracles; but he has not once hinted at this.

. The Bishop, as a Minister of the Letter, has spoken too favourably of the allegorical Scheme; he has treated it with too much Respect, both as to the Origin and Use of it. The Bishop of Litebfield is the Man for my Money, to write against the allegorical Scheme; he tells us, that St. Paul Juffer'd ' in the Esteem of the Jewish Christians for his ' Neglect of Allegories; and frems to be brought into the Use of them against his own good ' liking. Which is as much as to fay, St. Paul was more a Minister of the Spirit, than of 'Inclination he was disposed to be, or, in ' truth, ought to have been; and that, if he ' took upon him the Ministry of the Spirit ' for the prefent, it was only politically done ' of him, to catch the Jews in their own 'Snare of Allegories. Such a Craftsman was ' St. Paul, in the Opinion of the Bishop of ' Litchfield! However the Bishop of St. David's ' ought to be of the same Mind.

'The Bishop often reproves me for my primitive Interpretation of this and that Text of Scripture, contrary to the Judgment

' of all Antiquity.

'Lastly, He entirely mistakes the Design of my Discourses; There's one Paradox runs through his whole Book, viz. That the literal Story of our Saviour's Miracles must of necessity be true, or I should have no Foundation to build Allegories upon; which is a Mistake of other Writers against me,

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'as well as of his Lordship. Who knows not that the profess'd Parables of our Saviour have nothing of Letter in them, yet are a

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' good Foundation for Allegory?

Thus have I given a brief Account of the Bishop's Performance; like to which his Lordship has promised us another Volume, that I shall long for the publication of, next Winter. This my brief Account is but introductory to suture and larger Defences of my Discourses on Miracles; which, by the Help of God, and Permission of the Civil Authority, shall be

likewise published.

I have not, I say, room here so much as to defend myself on any one Miracle; and if I had, I would not do it. For as I can't do it, without writing in the same Stile and Strain for which I am profecuted, fo I will do nothing that may be interpreted as an Act in Defiance and Contempt of the Power of the Civil Magistrate. I did indeed publish two Discourses after the Commencement of the Profecution, because I imagined that our Bishops were more in Jest than in Earnest; or if their Passions were raised for the prefent, I thought, that after a little Confideration of the Unreasonableness of Persecution, they would cool upon it, and drop the Profecution; but if I survive it, and escape with my Life and Liberty, which I don't despair of, under so wise, just, and good a Magistracy as this Nation is bless'd with, the Bishop may expect a strenuous Defence of myself It against his Assaults on me:

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It is the Office of the Bishops and Priests of the Church, or I know not what it is, to convert Insidels, to refute Hereticks, and by Reason and Argument to put to Silence all Gain-sayers. Wherefore have they a liberal and academical Education, but to qualify them for this Work? And wherefore do they receive large Revenues of the Church, but to oblige and encourage them to it?

I shall now take notice how unpolitick, as well as unchristian, some Dissenters are in this Controversy, being, such as Dr. Harris, and Mr. Atkinson, no less for Persecution than the Clergy. If they had a Regard to their own Interests and Liberties, they would be filent. Infidels (of whom I am none) should be confider'd as Diffenting Brethren, whom they should not be forward to oppress, for fear in time, and by degrees, it should come to their own Turn. Our Diffenters indeed, collectively are vastly numerous, and a potent Party. but may trust too much to their own Strength and Numbers. Taking them separately, they may possibly be Extinguish'd by Ecclesiastical Art and Craft. If Blasphemy is a just Pretence for the Profecution of me, the Clergy, upon Occasion, can urge the same Crime against them.

I own, what I have done before, that I did lay a Trap for our Clergy; but little imagined that two such great Bishops, as of London and St. David's, would have been caught in it.

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But I must observe here, that besides my two Bishops, of London and St. David's, (and fome other inconsiderable Triflers) there are two Authors against me, whose Works have acquir'd some Fame. The One is intitled, The Miracles of Jesus vindicated, in Three Parts. If I could have gotten to the certain Knowledge of the Author, I would have expostulated with him, both with Respect to his Arguments and good Manners. I would have taught him a better Use, and a more proper Application of the Words Disconesty, and want of Honesty, than to reproach me with them.

The other confiderable Treatife against me, is that of The Trial of the Witnesses of the Refurrection of Jesus; which is an ingenious Piece, and I was well pleased with it. Some time after the Publication of this Treatife, I made my Jewish Rabbi a Visit, when, drinking a Dish of Tea together, we talk'd it over; and my Rabbi was pleas'd to deliver his Senof it as follows. 'Whoever was the Author

of this Treatife, God knows, but he's cer-

tainly a Friend to my Objections against our

Saviour's Resurrection, which he has fairly

stated; but is so far from fully confuting

all of them, that he discovers a Conscious-

ness, here and there, that they are unan-

' fwerable.

But whoever was the real Author of the foresaid Treatise, I humbly and heartily beg of him to publish, what in the Conclusion of

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it, he has given us some Hopes of, The Trial of the Witnesses of the Resurrection of Lazarus, because my Rabbi's Objection to it are a Novelty and Curiosity, which, by way of such a Reply to them, I should be glad to see handled.

But having here by Chance mention'd my Rabbi's Letter concerning Lazarus's Refurrection, it brings to my Mind a Challenge I made to the Bishop of London upon it, viz. " if he would publish an Answer to that Letter, and vouchsafe me the Pleasure of a Reply to it; then (to save the Civil Magistrates Trouble) I would suffer such Punishment that he in his Clemency should think sit to inslict on

' me, for what's past.,

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However, I will here make a Proposal to the Bishop of St. David's. Because he thirsts after a very severe Punishment of me, I'll tell him how he may glut his Revenge, and inflict a greater Punishment on me, than, in all probability, the Civil Magistrate will hu-If he'll put a stop to the mour him in. Profecution at present (which is not out of the Power of our Bishops, whatever they may pretend) and let the Controversy go on, till I have finish'd my Keply to his two Volumes, which shall be done with all Expedition; then, if his Passion is not allay'd, I will submit to any Punishment, he in his Wisdom and Justice, without Mercy, shall think fit to have laid on me, whether it be to Death or Imprisonment. And what would he desire more? This Proposal makes him my Judge as well as my Accuser; and if he be not the most unreasonable Man alive, he must accept of it. All my Hopes here are, that his Reason may recover its Dominion over his Passion, against the Conclusion of

my Defence.

To Conclude, no Body, I trust, can complain of any disrespectful Usage, I have here given the Bishop of St. David's, that considers, how he has treated me in his Sermon before the Societies for Resormation; and in his Charge to the Clergy of his Diosese; as well as in his Vindication. I can't pretend to equal him in Reproaches and Sufferings, having not so quick a Sense of them; and therefore I am willing that good Christian People should pity the Bishop, rather than me, tho' in a persecuted and forrowful Condition.

FINIS.



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